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8 GILBERTO CRUZ-VASQUEZ

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
(Honorable Larry A. Burns)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) Crim. Case No. 08CR2026-LAB
Plaintiff,)
vs.)
GILBERTO CRUZ-VASQUEZ,)
Defendant.)
) NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION
) TO COMPEL DISCOVERY, FOR
) NOTICE OF INTENT TO USE
) EVIDENCE, AND FOR LEAVE TO FILE
) FURTHER MOTIONS
)
) DATE: October 6, 2008
) TIME: 2:00 p.m.
)

TO: KAREN P. HEWITT, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, AND TO ALESSANDRA P. SERANO, ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on October 6, 2008, at 2:00p.m. , or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, the defendant, Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez, will move this Court for an order compelling discovery, requiring the government to give notice of its intent to use evidence, and for leave to file further motions.

MOTION

The defendant, Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez, by and through his counsel, Kenneth R. McMullan, and pursuant to the provisions of the Due Process Clause to the Fifth Amendment to

the United States Constitution, and Rules 6, 12, and 16, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, hereby moves this Court for an order compelling discovery, requiring the government to give notice of its intention to use evidence, and for leave to file further motions.

These motions are based on the instant notice of motions and motions, the attached points and authorities, the files and records in the above-entitled case, and any and all matters that may be submitted to this Court prior to the determination of these motions.

DATED: September 8, 2008 Respectfully submitted,

s/ Kenneth R. McMullan
KENNETH R. McMULLAN
Attorney for Defendant
GILBERTO CRUZ-VASQUEZ

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7 Attorney for Defendant
8 **GILBERTO CRUZ-VASQUEZ**

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11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
12 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
13 (Honorable Larry A. Burns)

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) Crim. Case No. 08CR2026-LAB
Plaintiff,)) **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
vs.) AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
GILBERTO CRUZ-VASQUEZ,) MOTIONS TO COMPEL DISCOVERY,
Defendant.)) FOR NOTICE OF INTENT TO USE
) EVIDENCE, AND FOR LEAVE TO FILE
) FURTHER MOTIONS
) DATE: October 6, 2008
) TIME: 2:00 p.m.**

MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY

Counsel for Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez hereby requests discovery and preservation of the following items, which have not, as yet, been produced, pursuant to the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the United States Constitution, Rule 16, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963).

1. **The complete "A" file of Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez**
2. **All statements made by Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez**

This item calls for discovery of all statements made by Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez. This request calls for disclosure of such statements, whether oral, written or recorded,

1 which are in the possession, custody or control of the government or which, by the
2 exercise of due diligence, may become available to the government. This request
3 includes any additional audio and/or video tape recordings in the possession of the
4 government concerning the allegations in the information. Rule 16(a)(1)(A) clearly
5 authorizes production of such discovery.

6 Furthermore, this item calls for discovery of all statements regardless to whom the
7 statement was made. It also calls for handwritten notes taken by or at the request of
8 government agents concerning such statements.

9 By the very terms of Rule 16(a)(1)(A), Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez has the absolute
10 right to inspect and copy written or recorded statements made by him to "government
11 agents." The term "government agents" includes employees and agents in the established
12 legal sense of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation,
13 and any local law enforcement agencies as well as those acting in concert with these
14 agencies.

15 This rule has been interpreted to mandate discovery of the written summary of a
16 defendant's oral statements contained in the handwritten notes of a government agent.
17 (Loux v. United States, 389 F.2d 911 (9th Cir. 1968), *cert. denied*, 393 U.S. 867.) If the
18 statement of the defendant is summarized in the notes of the United States Attorney, it is
19 still discoverable pursuant to Rule 16(a)(1)(A) and is not shielded by the Work Product
20 Rule.

21 Under Rule 16(a)(1)(A), three different types of statements of defendant must be
22 disclosed: (1) written or recorded statements made by defendant in possession of the
23 government; (2) oral statements made by defendant in response to interrogation by
24 government agents; and (3) grand jury testimony of defendant. In United States v.
25 Thevis, 84 F.R.D. 47 (N.D.Ga. 1979), the court held that Rule 16(a)(1)(A) encompassed
26 statements made by the defendant either directly to a government agent or to a third party

1 who then made a statement to the government in which the defendant's remarks were
2 attributed and included. The court further held, "The statement of the defendant remains
3 his statement, regardless of who reports, witnesses, or memorializes it." Id., at p. 56.
4 Courts have consistently held that tape recordings of conversations involving the
5 defendant are discoverable under Rule 16. (United States v. Haldeman, 559 F.2d 31
6 (D.C.Cir. 1976).)

7 In United States v. Narciso, 446 F. Supp. 252, 267 (E.D. Mich. 1977), the court
8 stated:

9
10 In light of the foregoing, the court concludes that Rule
11 16(a)(1)(A) does encompass statements made by the
12 defendant, regardless of to whom they were made.

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14 Furthermore, in United States v. Caldwell, 543 F.2d 1333 (D.C. Cir. 1974), *cert. denied*, 423 U.S. 1087 (1976), the court held that:

15 acceptance of the language for just what it says is
16 dictated by the fundamental fairness of granting the
17 accused equal access to his own words, no matter how
18 the government came by them.

19 (Emphasis added).

20 Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez further requests that the government disclose any statement
21 in its possession that may be "relevant to any possible defense or contention" that the
22 defendant might assert. (United States v. Bailleaux, 685 F.2d 1105, 1114 (9th Cir. 1982).)

23 3. **All reports by government agents generated as a result of this case,
24 including, but not limited to, crime reports and arrest reports
encompassing the entire investigation by whatever agency/agencies
involved in this investigation.**

25 4. **All books, papers, documents, photographs, tape recordings, video
26 tapes, and tangible objects which are presently in the possession,
custody, or control of the government and which are material to the
preparation of the defense of Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez or intended for**

use as evidence by the government in its case-in-chief.

Rule 16(a)(1)(C) provides authority for production of documents called for in item # 3. In United States v. Countryside Farms, Inc., 428 F. Supp. 1150 (D. Utah 1977), the court made an interpretation as to what is included in the meaning of Rule 16(a)(1)(C) and concluded "... documents which will be relied on or referred to in any way by any witnesses called by the government during its case-in-chief" are to be produced. Thus all documents and reports which may be relied upon or referred to in any way by any witness are discoverable under Rule 16(a)(1)(C).

This request includes production of items which are known to the government or which, by the exercise of due diligence, could become known to the government. (United States v. Gatto, 763 F.2d 1040, 1047-1048 (9th Cir. 1985); United States v. Bryan, 868 F.2d 1032, 1036-1037 (9th Cir. 1989), *cert. denied*, 110 S.Ct. 167; Briggs v. Raines, 652 F.2d 862, 865 (9th Cir. 1981); United States v. Gillings, 568 F.2d 1307, 1310 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 436 U.S. 919 (1978).) This request specifically includes production of Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez's Immigration "A" file.

5. All information in the possession, custody or control of the government or which may be obtained through the exercise of due diligence which tends to negate the guilt of Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez.

The government has an affirmative obligation to not only disclose, but to seek out exculpatory information. (Kyles v. Whitley, 115 S.Ct. 1555 (1995).)

The government must disclose to the defendant all exculpatory evidence within its possession. (Brady v. Maryland, *supra*, 373 U.S. at p. 87.)

...[S]uppression by the prosecution of evidence favorable to an accused upon request violates due process where the evidence is material to guilt or innocence or to punishment irrespective of the good faith or bad faith of the prosecution.

Subsequent cases have held that the prosecution is not to decide for the defense what is or may be useful. (United States v. Hibler, 463 F.2d 455 (9th Cir. 1972)). In

1 Scurr v. Niccum, 620 F.2d 186 (8th Cir. 1980), the court held that production of police
2 reports containing exculpatory evidence was mandated by the Fifth Amendment's due
3 process clause.

4 **6. A list of government experts who have examined evidence, prepared
5 reports or made statements in connection with the instant case, and/or
who will testify in the government's case-in-chief.**

6 This request calls for production of the following:

7 (a) Names, telephone numbers and present addresses of
8 said experts;
9 (b) Scientific analysis reports relating to the method
10 of analysis, computations, handwritten notes, and
reports of conclusions and results;
11 (c) Fingerprint comparison reports, method(s) of comparison,
12 handwritten notes, and specific points of identification and
the number of points, and reports of conclusions or results;
13 (d) Handwriting comparison reports, methods utilized, handwriting
samples, notes and reports of conclusions and results; and
14 (e) Experts' curriculum vitae or resume.

15 **7. Prior convictions, "rap sheets," guilty verdicts, juvenile adjudications,
16 prior misconduct, or bad acts attributed to individuals the government
intends to call as witnesses in its case-in-chief.**

17 This request calls for material which is relevant to impeachment and is directly
18 within Rule 609 of the Federal Rules of Evidence. If the evidence impeaches a witness'
19 truthfulness, then the Federal Rules of Evidence allow this Court wide discretion in
20 permitting a defendant to cross-examine a government witness as to specific instances of
21 misconduct even though such behavior does not amount to a felony conviction. Due
22 process in the fair administration of justice requires that evidence which will impeach the
23 credibility of a witness must be produced upon the request of a criminal defendant.

24 (United States v. Keogh, 391 F.2d 138 (2nd Cir. 1968); Guerrero v. Beto, 384 F.2d 886
25 (5th Cir. 1967).)

26 The role and importance of impeachment evidence to a determination of a
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1 defendant's guilt or innocence has been stressed by the courts. (Napue v. Illinois, 360 U.S.
2 264 (1959).) Evidence used to impeach the credibility of a witness includes the past
3 criminal history of the witness. (United States v. Gerard, 491 F.2d 1300 (9th Cir. 1974).)

4 In the case of prior or subsequent bad acts of witnesses, this request calls for
5 production of the following information as to each bad act for each witness:

- 6 (a) A detailed description of the bad act;
- 7 (b) The date and approximate time of the bad act;
- 8 (c) The location of the bad act; and
- 9 (d) The names and present whereabouts of witnesses.

10 8. **The nature of any promises of consideration, inducements, threats or
11 coercion, favorable treatment, promises made to a witness or expected
by a witness to be called during the government's case.**

12 Defendant Mr. Cruz-Vasquez, through counsel and pursuant to the dictates of Kyles v.
13 Whitley, 515 U.S. 419 (1995), Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), United States v. Agurs,
14 427 U.S. 971 (1976), United States v. Bagley, 473 U.S. 667 (1985), and Fed. R. Crim. P. 16,
15 respectfully moves for the entry of an order requiring the government to disclose and provide the
16 following specific information and materials known or that with the exercise of due diligence
17 should be known to the government. This information is favorable to the defendant on the issues
18 of guilt or punishment, including impeachment information and other material and evidence
19 tending to discredit the government's witnesses, in addition to any other matters known to the
20 government that may be exculpatory or otherwise favorable to the defendant. The following
21 documents and information regarding any cooperating witness(es) in this case are requested:
22

- 23 A. The name and addresses of each cooperating witness;
- 24 B. The case number and names of the prosecutions in which the cooperating
witnesses utilized in this case have previously been utilized as a cooperating witness;
- 25 C. The case names and numbers of any trial or evidentiary hearings at which the
cooperating witnesses have testified concerning his own prior criminal activity, payments, or

1 rewards provided him by the government, efforts made to induce others to participate in criminal
2 activity, or other purported law enforcement-related matters;

3 D. Any ledger, sheet, or other document which details the sums paid from any
4 federal, state, or local source to the cooperating witnesses or their family in this and other cases
5 in which the informant assisted the government and the purpose of each such payment;

6 E. Any information, whether or not memorialized in a memorandum, agent's
7 report or other writing, regarding promises of immunity, leniency, preferential treatment or other
8 inducements made to the cooperating witness or any family member, friend or associate of the
9 informant in exchange for the informant's cooperation, including the dismissal or reduction of
10 charges, assisting in matters of sentencing or deportation, promises or expectancies regarding
11 payments for expenses or testimony or eligibility for any award or reward; in addition,
12 information regarding payments, promises of immunity, leniency, preferential treatment or other
13 inducements made to the government witnesses, any records or information regarding payment,
14 promises of immunity, leniency, preferential treatment offered or afforded to any family member,
15 friend or associate of any prospective witness in exchange for said witness' cooperation.

16 F. Any information or records concerning any actual or implied threats of investigation
17 or prosecution (including deportation, exclusion, etc., by INS) made by the government to any
18 prospective government witness or family member or associate of the witness, including
19 information as to the underlying conduct precipitating such investigations.

20 G. Any statement made, information or document provided by a prospective government
21 witness that conflicts in part or in whole with: (1) the statement of another prospective witness,
22 (2) a prior statement made by the same government witness with regard to the subject matter of
23 the expected trial testimony of the witness, or (3) any other document or witness. This request
24 includes all proffers by the witness and his or her lawyers, all notes or documents created by the
25 government that reflect this information, and all material that indicates any variations in the
26 witness' proffered testimony.

H. The name and current whereabouts of any witness to the underlying events of this case whom the government does not anticipate calling as a witness at trial and a copy of any statement made by or summary of an interview with such a witness;

I. Any report, document or information which details the criminal activities of the cooperating witness which were undertaken by him without the authority or approval of the government, but for which the government has elected, formally or informally, not to prosecute.

J. FBI rap sheet, NCIC printout, NADDIS, EPIC, NLETS, A TS, TECS, IDENT and any other records available to the government reflecting the arrest, conviction and investigative history of the cooperating witness.

K. Information concerning prior misconduct by the cooperating witness in the performance of his role as an informant including: any prior refusal of the informant to testify for or assist the government; any prior allegation that the informant entrapped another person to commit an offense or made false statements in connection with a criminal investigation; and any prior “blackballing” of the informant by any law enforcement agency;

L. Information concerning misconduct by the cooperating witness other than in his role as a cooperating witness, including misconduct that reflects a lack of candor, truthfulness or law-abiding character of the informant, such as uncharged criminal conduct or fraud;

M. All information, records and transcripts which in any way indicate or reveal that any prospective government witness, in connection with this or any other case, has provided untruthful, false, misleading, incomplete, or inaccurate information or testimony to:

1. Any state or federal law enforcement officer or agency,
2. Any state or federal grand jury,
3. Any state or federal trial court while testifying at trial and/or any related or preliminary proceeding.

N. Information reflecting the nature and extent of assets obtained by the informant in connection with his illegal activities over the past ten years.

1 O. Any "records" maintained by law enforcement agencies relating to the cooperating
2 witness utilized in this case, including records that the witness was:

- 3 1. Given a code name,
- 4 2. Given assumed/false identity.
- 5 3. Reasons for cooperation,
- 6 4. Given a polygraph exam,
- 7 5. Briefed on entrapment,
- 8 6. Contracts executed with any law enforcement agency,
- 9 7. Any release forms executed by the witness,
- 10 8. Records revealing the witness was advised to pay Federal Income Taxes,
- 11 9. Records that he could not violate the law,
- 12 10. Records which require him to protect his false identity,
- 13 11. Records that the witness cannot use any illegal drugs,
- 14 12. Records that the witness consented to recording any conversation with any
15 party,
- 16 13. Contingency Fee Agreement

17 P. If given a polygraph exam, the results of any polygraph examination performed on any
18 potential government witness as well as any information concerning the failure of any potential
19 government witness to submit to a polygraph examination;

20 Q. Any government agency files or other information revealing matters relevant to the
21 cooperating witness' credibility, mental or physical health, narcotic or alcohol use, or any other
22 dependency;

23 R. All information and records revealing any potential impairment of the capacity of any
24 prospective government witness to observe, recollect and testify about the events giving rise to
25 the charges filed in this case including impairments of sight, hearing, memory, language, or any
26 other physical or psychological disability.

1 S. All information and records indicating that any prospective government witness (1)
2 may have suffered from any mental or emotional disease, disorder, illness, or defect at any time
3 during the time span alleged in the indictment filed in this case, or (2) sought or received
4 treatment for any such mental or emotional disease, disorder, illness, or defect at any time within
5 the past five years.

6 T. All information and records indicating that the prospective government witness (1)
7 may have used cocaine, marijuana, or other controlled substances, used alcohol to excess at any
8 time during the time span alleged in the indictment filed in this case, or (2) sought or received
9 treatment for any substance abuse problem or any addiction or propensity to use or abuse
10 controlled substances (including alcohol) at any time within the past five years;

11 U. Applicable records of the United States Probation Department if the witness has been
12 placed on probation or a Pre-Sentence Investigation ("PSI") has been conducted..

13
14 **9. All documents, tape recordings (audio and video), photographs, and/or**
15 **other tangible/physical evidence obtained as a result of the**
16 **investigation of this case.**

17 **10. All transcripts of grand jury proceedings in this investigation.**

18 The decision as to whether disclosure of grand jury transcripts should be ordered is
19 within the discretion of the trial court. (*United States v. Marshall*, 526 F.2d 1349 (9th
20 Cir.1975), *cert. denied*, 426 U.S. 923.) The test used to determine whether disclosure of
21 such transcripts should be ordered is whether the party seeking disclosure has
22 demonstrated a "particularized need" which outweighs the general policy of secrecy of
23 grand jury proceedings. (Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company v. United States, 360 U.S. 395
24 (1959).) In Dennis v. United States, 384 U.S. 855 (1966), the Supreme Court set forth the
25 underlying basis for requiring disclosure of grand jury testimony:
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1 In a variety of circumstances, the lower Federal Courts,
 2 have made Grand Jury testimony available to
 3 defendants. These developments are entirely
 4 consonant with the growing realization that disclosure
 5 rather than suppression of relevant materials ordinarily
 6 promotes the proper administration of criminal justice.
 7 ...

8 In our adversary system for determining guilt or
 9 innocence, it is rarely justifiable for the prosecution to
 10 have exclusive access to a storehouse of relevant fact.
 11 Exceptions to this are justifiable only by the clearest
 12 and most compelling considerations.

13 (*Id.*, at pp. 870, 873; emphasis added.)

14 The witnesses who testified before the grand jury are presumably percipient
 15 witnesses to the offense charged in the Indictment and their testimony should be disclosed
 16 to the defense. Because of the nature of this case, counsel asks that these transcripts be
 17 provided to the defense as soon as possible.

18 **11. Any and all evidence which the government anticipates using against
 19 Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez during the trial or at the time of sentencing in
 20 the form of other crimes, wrongs, or acts which are not charged in the
 21 Information.**

22 This request specifically calls for the nature of such act, the time and place of the
 23 act, and the names and present addresses of all persons with personal knowledge of the
 24 act. In the interests of affording a criminal defendant the opportunity for a fair trial, this
 25 court has the authority to require pretrial disclosure of such evidence. (United States v.
 26 Baum, 482 F.2d 1325 (2nd Cir. 1973).)

27 **MOTION FOR ORDER REQUIRING THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE
 28 NOTICE OF ITS INTENT TO USE EVIDENCE**

29 Under Rule 12(b)(4)(B) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the
 30 government is obligated to provide a list of the evidence to be used in its case-in-chief at
 31 trial. This rule provides in part:

32 **(4) Notice of the Government's Intent to Use Evidence... (B) At the
 33 Defendant's Request. At the arraignment or as soon afterward as
 34 practicable the defendant may, in order to have an opportunity to move to
 35 suppress evidence under Rule 12 (b)(3)(C), request notice of the**

1 government's intent to use (in its evidence-in-chief at trial) any evidence
2 that the defendant may be entitled to discover under Rule 16.

3 The purpose of Rule 12(b)(4)(B) is to avoid needless motions by the defense to
4 suppress evidence that is not going to be used at trial. The rule places a burden on the
5 government to review its case and let the defendant know what evidence the government
6 is going to use. In this way, the rule seeks to "eliminate from the trial disputes over
7 police conduct not immediately relevant to the question of guilt." Jones v. United States,
8 361 U.S. 257, 264 (1960).

9 The above requested discovery should be promptly disclosed to the defense to
10 avoid delay at the time of trial and to allow an opportunity to evaluate, and possibly
11 conduct further investigation if such statements establish that this is necessary and to
12 allow the defense to adequately prepare for cross-examination of government witnesses.
13 (See, Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(1)(A).)

14 Under United States v. Miller, 771 F.2d 1219, 1232 (9th Cir. 1985); United States
15 v. Dupuy, 760 F.2d 1492, 1502 (9th Cir. 1985); United States v. Harris, 543 F.2d 1247
16 (9th Cir. 1976), and Fed. R. Crim. P. 12(h), Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez also moves the court
17 to order the government to produce, in camera if required, any raw notes made by the
18 assistant United States attorney and/or investigative officers of all witness interviews.
19 Should the government be unable to comply because of the destruction of such notes, this
20 could be grounds for sanctions such as dismissal of the indictment or striking of the
21 testimony of any witness to whom such notes relate. (United States v. Harris, *supra*, 543
22 F.2d at 1251-1252; United States v. Johnson, 521 F.2d 1318 (9th Cir. 1975); United
23 States v. Well, 572 F.2d 1383 (9th Cir. 1978).)

24 Counsel for Mr. Cruz-Vasquez is entitled to disclosure of Jencks Act material for
25 witnesses testifying at trial. Disclosure ordered during trial comes too late to be effective
26 to the defense and causes needless interruptions and delays of the trial in that cross-

1 examination cannot be fully planned until after a careful review of the grand jury
2 transcripts and other Jencks Act material. This request for Jencks Act material includes,
3 but is not limited to, notes taken by the prosecutor or agent(s) for the prosecutor which
4 have been read back in part or in whole to a witness to confirm the accuracy of the notes.
5 (See, Goldberg v. United States, 425 U.S. 94 (1976); United States v. Boshell, 952 F.2d
6 1101, 1105 (9th Cir. 1991); United States v. Ogbuehi, 18 F.3d 807, 810-811 (9th Cir.
7 1994).)

8 This motion is made on the grounds that the items requested are material and
9 essential to an adequate preparation of the defense and without them a fair trial would be
10 impossible. The defense requests that these materials be produced well in advance of trial
11 to allow for defense preparation and necessary investigation. Counsel for Mr. Cruz-
12 Vasquez also requests that this Court make a continuing discovery order and order the
13 government to produce materials responsive to items contained in this motion as they
14 become available.

15 Because this is early in this criminal proceeding, it is anticipated that additional
16 requests for discovery will be necessary once the items responsive to the above requests
17 have been complied with.

18

19 **MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FURTHER MOTIONS**

20 Based on the fact that limited discovery has been provided to date, counsel for
21 Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez requests leave to file appropriate and necessary additional motions
22 once requested discovery is received.

23

24 **CONCLUSION**

25 For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Cruz-Vasquez respectfully requests this Court to grant his
26 motions compelling discovery, requiring the government to give notice of its intention to use

1 evidence, and giving him leave to file further motions as requested herein.

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3 DATED: September 8, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

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5 s/ Kenneth R. McMullan
6 KENNETH R. McMULLAN
7 Attorney for Defendant
8 GILBERTO CRUZ-VASQUEZ
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PROOF OF SERVICE

Case Name: **United States of America v. Gilberto Cruz-Vasquez**

Case No.: **08cr2026-LAB**

Attorney: **Kenneth R. McMullan**

I am employed in the County of San Diego, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is 2442 Fourth Avenue, San Diego, CA 92101.

On September 8, 2008, I served the within document(s) described as:

**NOTICE OF MOTION AND POINTS AND AUTHORITIES TO
COMPEL DISCOVERY, FOR NOTICE OF INTENT TO USE EVIDENCE,
AND FOR LEAVE TO FILE FURTHER MOTIONS**

on the interested parties in this action as stated below:.

(BY ELECTRONIC CASE FILING) to:

Karen P. Hewitt, United States Attorney
Alessandra P. Serano, Assistant United States Attorney

A confirmed copy with these documents will be hand delivered to the Clerk's Office.

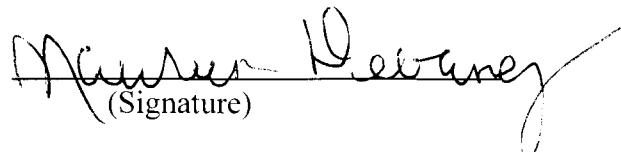
I certify that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this Court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on September 8, 2008, at San Diego, California.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

MAUREEN DEVANEY

(Type or print name)


(Signature)